

SUMMER AND AUTUMN.

BY RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

I. The hot midsummer, the bright midsummer, the sun in its glory now; The earth is scorched with a golden fire. There are berries, dead-ripe, on every brier. And fruit on every bough.

II. But the autumn days, so sober and calm, So peaceful in a dreamy haze; When the uplands all with harvest shine, And we drink the wind, like a fine good wine— Ah, those are the best of days!

GEMS OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Excerpts from the Latest English Magazines.

Old Red-Letter Days—Every one will understand what is meant here by Red-Letter Days. We have all our official red-letter days, when it is incumbent on us to be happy and joyful in demeanor, and when all the necessary preparations have been made to that end. There is the *blissful* expedition, the picnic, the pleasure party by rail, when we go out to enjoy ourselves as by recipe, and do not. These are the regular red-letter days, when we feast and make merry, as per order; but fall signally. We find, then, that we may call our spirits from the viny deep, or any other quarter, but they decline to come. No; every red-letter day, if the reader will search back his memory, will be proved to be accidental. Every one of us have—or should have, unless we be Ministers—a few of these glorified milestones along the rutty, dusty, ill-watered, heavy high road which we all trudge along and call life. The most exhausted and battered tramp of us all has found these little bits of green grass, these shady places, into which he has turned from the glare and the dust, and dropped down to rest his limbs. But these places, as I have said before, were not the places set down in the guides and road-books, but merely turned up by chance. If we search back for these pleasant spots, we shall find that all these dissolving views, settling before us with trembling quivering, and faint colors, are not randomly and arbitrarily devised beforehand. "Our Red-Letter Days," in *All the Year Round*.

Fairy Tales—Fairy tales are serious things, or they are nothing; and this age will not treat them in a serious spirit. People are too intelligent now-a-days, and this age has too well formed, to endure the picture of an arbitrary world, without regular laws and uniformity of sequence. If a writer is sufficiently tactful to try and tell tales of fairy-land, he is sure to accompany his marvels with some clumsy fastidious tag, which makes it very clear to the knowing that he has never really been in that wonderful region at all. He is either humorous, and then he is too funny; or earnest, and then he is too determinedly moral; or just, and then he is a great deal too sentimental for fairy-land. In any case, he is sure to betray an uneasy consciousness that he is an impostor, who does not believe his own story. No doubt there are five or six hundred tales of this kind, for beautiful simplicity and the gravity of their magic, that even in this sophisticated generation are still the delight of good children, and of which the charming memory, at least, has not vanished from the minds of the old. But they have come down to us from a simpler age; and although they can never lose their hold on the general imagination, perhaps they are scarcely valued so highly as they should be. A reading public which thinks it a considerable thing to have written "The Woman in White," must necessarily think it a slight thing to have written "Jack and the Beanstalk." The depraved imagination which is fascinated by Lady Audley in a grand deal too credulous to believe in the White Cat. It is little to say that nobody can write such tales as these. We cannot even edit them. It is truly painful to open the recent editions of our old favorites, and find one of them that is not contaminated by some degrading moral or some impertinent whimsicality. If any one wishes to retain the conviction that we are a great deal more simple and natural in "this England and this age" than Frenchmen were in the reign of Louis XIV, let him by all means avoid comparing the "Fairy Realm" of Mr. Thomas Hood with the "Contes" of Perrault. The age of Louis XIV was itself too late for the invention of the old fairy tales. But they are not the creation of a time that writes badly. But, if we cannot imitate them, let us at least preserve them in their original simplicity, and hand them down to our children as we got them from our grandmothers, and not as we insert puns about Chang and Anko into the story of "Tom Thumb" is worthy of the most severely virtuous denunciation with which "Joseph Surface" himself could have wound up the sentence.—"Fairy Tales," in the *North British Review*.

Well-favored People—Like her father, Elizabeth was careful to admit into her household none but those, says Osborne, of "stature and birth," and positively refused the services of a gentleman, in these respects well qualified to attend her, on the ground that he was deficient of a tooth! Her successor, James I., as Lord Thomas Howard once wrote from the court to Sir John Harrington, "dwelt on good looks and handsome accompaniments. Eighteen servants," he adds, "were lately discarded, and many more will be discarded who are not to his liking in these matters." The celebrated Lord Derby, too (the one who was beheaded at Bolton), in his "Advice to his Son," is careful to remark, "It is very handsome to have company men to serve you." Of slender build himself, James disliked corpulence in others. He would say of a stout and burly divine that "fat men were apt to make less sense," whilst he himself, who was promoted Dr. Bennet to the episcopal bench, had he not already attained that honor, on account merely of his agreeable exterior, remarking of the doctor that if he (the king) "were to choose a bishop by my aspect, he would certainly choose him of all men he had seen for a grave, reverent, and pleasing countenance." There is a story told of the Emperor Henry IV of Germany going once into a church where a remarkable ugly-looking priest officiated; so ugly was he that the Emperor wondered within himself whether God could possibly accept services rendered by so ill-favored a minister. The imperial meditations were, however, interrupted by the priest's mumbling, almost unintelligible, verse in the 100th Psalm—"Ipse nos fecit, et non spernos (It is He that has made us, and not ourselves)" whereupon the priest reproved the acolyte for his indistinct and defective enunciation, and repeated himself in a clear and sonorous voice, the Psalmist's words, which the Emperor took as a real if undesigned rebuke to his own uncharitable thoughts; so when the service was ended he made himself known to the priest, on whom some time afterwards he conferred the honors of the mitre and the crozier. Still, however unprepossessing the aspect of this priest may have been, the Church of Rome, as is well known—following therein the spirit of the Mosaic law (Leviticus xxi, 17)—invariably refuses her orders to such as are physically deformed or exhibit any outward hideousness. Indeed, throughout the middle ages it was a prevalent belief that the ugliness of the wicked, and the beauty of the virtuous, was in precise proportion to their wickedness; and so the Spirit of Evil himself was ever pictured as abominably hideous and revoltingly frightful—very unlike the "not less than archangel ruined," as his outward presentment is portrayed by Milton. "As ugly as sin, diabolically hideous," are phrases to be found in other languages besides our own. In the same way virtue and goodness, the attributes of the saint, the characteristics of the angel, are habitually linked, both in idea and expression, with either majestic charms or enchanting loveliness. "As beautiful as an angel, scrupulous beauty," are modes of expression familiar to our lips; and furthermore, it is usual enough, when the desire is to convey approbation of a certain line of conduct, to say such conduct was "decidedly handsome." Hereby we discover the connection which unconsciously, perhaps, subsists in our minds between things which are true, honest, and just, and things which are lovely.—"Good Looks," in the *Corinthian Magazine*.

Morgan Smith, the Philadelphia Negro Actor.

Mr. Conway, in his last letter to the *Round Table* from London, gives the following interesting account of the first appearance and wonderful success of Morgan Smith, the negro actor from Philadelphia:—I witnessed a novel and very interesting scene the other evening, at the Olympic, or, as it is called now, Tom Taylor's theatre. It was announced that the play of *Othello* would be performed there, with the character of "Othello" rendered by a negro from Philadelphia—Mr. Morgan Smith. Mr. Smith had never before in America a theatre willing to accept a man of his color for a part of such importance. That he should have a London stage was a formidable ordeal under such circumstances. The theatre was well filled, and it was strange to see the most fashionable row of seats in it occupied by a well-dressed and, by general agreement, decidedly good-looking array of colored people. Amongst these was Ellen Craft, the celebrated fugitive slave, who acted some fifteen years ago from Macon, Georgia, in the disguise of a Southern gentleman, attended by her husband, William Craft, who acted her part in that very real drama, of her (his) body servant. There were with her two handsome mulatto women. Then there was the Reverend Sella Martin, his wife, and her cousin, who were called by the name of the very handsome brunettes. There were two or three others. These ladies in their elegant costumes, and with their hair and eyes beaming such as one scarcely ever sees, and on this occasion attracted the opera-glasses of the fashionable audience almost as much as he was the actors on the stage. Mr. Smith's appearance in the make-up of the Moor was most admirable, and he was received with a round of applause. Never was there a man on the stage who more perfectly looked the character he was about to represent. And when in addition to this he showed that he was a complete master of the art of acting, he was hailed as a new star. From first to last, he gave the most elate and finished readings, never resting, never at a loss; when, with new electric movements and tones, he kindled and thrilled those present in a way which, in the present decadence of the Shakespearean drama on the London stage, none had dared expect. It is true that the reviewer of the first to last he moved the entire assembly with him; and again the house echoed the plaudits and applause, and when the curtain fell, he was called upon by the most determined and long-continued applause. So great was the success that the manager announced, and said that he had had three or four offers to continue his representations. It was even said that the Olympic and Sadler's Wells had both offered for his services. I risk nothing in saying that the most distinguished theatrical success in London at the present moment is that of the Philadelphia negro, whose whole frame has been educated in the negro galleries of theatres in his native city and in Boston. A friend who has seen Ira Aldridge, the negro who has been making such a stir in St. Petersburg and other cities of the continent, assures me that Morgan Smith has far more dramatic genius, and will be a greater man in the end. He has always been my confidential friend, and I have known him in acquaintance with the negroes in the Southern States—that the negro race has very important artistic and dramatic qualities. There is at this time another American negro in London, training for the stage, for whom great things are predicted.

Fruit in New England.—It is said that the supply of apples in New England this fall will be sufficient to satisfy the home demand. Fair apples are plenty and good, and cheaper than last year; and in different sections of Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire the yield is an average one. A great proportion of the farmers will have enough for their own use and some to spare.

The Mackerel Fishery.—The Massachusetts papers report that about one-third of the mackerel caught last year have arrived home from their first trips, and that the season has become so far advanced, there will probably be but few more arrivals for the present, as it will be too late to return for a second trip. Mackerel have slightly declined during the past week, owing to the late arrivals.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following Article be proposed to the States for their ratification as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States: "Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

This section makes citizenship uniform in all the States, and protects citizens both North and South; for example, South Carolina must treat Pennsylvania citizens with the same respect that she treats her own citizens.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for President or Vice-President, for electors in any State, or for members of Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature, shall be denied to any male citizen of any State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except on the basis of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, the number of Representatives to which such State is entitled shall be increased so that the ratio of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

This section fixes the basis of representation in Congress upon the population of the several States, with this proviso, that where a State denies the elective franchise to any of its qualified male citizens, it shall be entitled to an additional Representative for every 20,000 of such male citizens who are denied the vote. This section, then, its representation in Congress shall be proportionately reduced, thus regulating the representation in Congress by the number of voters in each State. Under the old Constitution, the South had three-fifths of all her slaves added to her free population to fix her representation in Congress; now that slavery is abolished she will have two-fifths more added thereto, and thus come back under the old Constitution with increased power, and would thus make the vote of one white man in the South nearly equal to two in the North. This is the reason why the Rebels are now opposing this part of the amendment.

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall engage in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or give aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds in each House, remove from office any such person, and disqualify him for future office. The intention of this section is to give the offices to the Union men of the South, so that we shall have perpetual peace, and so that Jefferson Davis and other traitors like him shall never again control this Government and thus endanger its liberties. If those leading Rebels should continue to hold the offices in the South, we shall have no peace, but, on the contrary, perpetual strife. They have done enough already. They should have no further say. Their children will succeed to the rights which they will lose by their treason; this is enough, in all conscience. This section, you will observe, applies those Rebels only who have heretofore held office and taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; should any hardships arise thereby, Congress may grant relief by a two-thirds vote.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debt incurred in payment of bounties and pensions for services in suppressing rebellion, or in insurrection, shall not be questioned; and neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim or loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be paid as if the rebellion had never existed."

This section will cut off all future hope on the part of the Rebels of securing payment for their slaves or of the Rebel debt, and thus relieve our country from future sectional strife.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

GOVERNOR.

Major-General John W. Geary.

JUDICIARY.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

HON. JOSEPH ALLISON.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

HON. WILLIAM S. PIERCE.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Esq.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

RICHARD FELTZ.

CITY COMMISSIONER.

CAPTAIN HENRY CONNER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CONGRESS.

First District—Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS.

Second District—Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.

Third District—Hon. LEONARD MYERS.

Fourth District—Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.

SENATOR.

First District—JEREMIAH NICHOLS.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN.

PROTHONOTARY DISTRICT COURT.

JAMES MCMAHON.

CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

JOHN G. BUTLER.

CORONER.

SAMUEL DANIELS.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—GEORGE W. GUEHMAN.

Second District—ROBERT C. TITTMARY.

Third District—

Fourth District—WILLIAM W. WATT.

Fifth District—WM. J. DONOUGH.

Sixth District—ALEXANDER ADAMS.

Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.

Eighth District—FRED. DITTMAN.

Ninth District—ELISHA W. DAVIS.

Tenth District—ALEXANDER ADAMS.

Eleventh District—W. M. WERRALL.

Twelfth District—GEORGE DE HAVEN, JR.

Thirteenth District—DAVID WALLACE.

Fourteenth District—EDWARD G. LEE.

Fifteenth District—JAMES N. MARKS.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION OF THE UNION PARTY.

This (Friday) Evening, October 6, 1866.

The Ward will assemble at 8 o'clock, at the corner of Fourth and Federal streets and proceed to Fifth and Chestnut streets to meet the Third Ward, thence to Fifth and Monroe to meet Fourth Ward, thence to Fifth and Lombard and meet Fifth Ward; proceed down Lombard to Second street, thence to Pine to Third, thence to Chestnut; thence to Broad.

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POLITICAL.

FREEMEN TO THE FRONT!!

The Day that Decides the Future is at Hand!

The Crisis is Upon Us!

The Second Tuesday of October Will Settle the Destiny of the Nation!

SHALL LIBERTY BE LOST

OR SHALL THE REPUBLIC BE SAVED, AND THE RIGHT OF THE MAJORITY TO RULE BE PERPETUATED? This is the VITAL ISSUE! Arise, Freeman! and prepare for the struggle. Gather in!

MASS MEETING!

Friday Evening, October 5,

AT THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

COME ALL TRUE MEN AND HEAR

GOVERNOR CURTIN,

GENERAL GEARY,

HON. CHARLES GIBBONS,

HON. CHARLES O'NEILL,

HON. LEONARD MYERS,

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,

HON. CALEB N. TAYLOR,

HON. M. RUSSELL TRAYER,

HON. A. G. CATTELL,

HON. SIMON CAMERON,

HON. MORTON MCMICHAEL,

HON. JOHN W. FORNEY,

HON. WAYNE McVIGAN,

HON. LOUIS W. HALL,

HON. LEWIS PARKER, Maine,

WILLIAM B. MANN, Esq.,

DAVID PAUL BROWN, Esq.,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,

ISAAC HENRICH, Esq.,

MAJOR CALHOUN,

GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN,

GENERAL LOUIS WAGNER,

JOHN GOFORTH, Esq.,

GENERAL GEORGE ROBERTSON,

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq.,

HON. M. B. BROWSE,

DR. WILLIAM ELDER,

COLONEL FRANK JORDAN,

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS,

HON. JOHN HICKMAN,

HON. JOHN M. BRUMMALL,

GENERAL HANTRAPPE,

JEDDO P. FLETCHER,

GENERAL JOHN ELY,

HON. JAMES POLLOCK,

COLONEL JAMES E. GIBBON,

HON. CORNELIUS COLE,

United States Senator, California.

WILLIAM A. COOK, Esq.,

A. WATSON ATWOOD, Esq.,

COLONEL WILLIAM A. PEARCE,

CLINTON LLOYD, Esq.,

EX-VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN,

COLONEL A. R. MCCLURE,

GOVERNOR JAMES B. HAWLEY, of Conn.,

HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts,

GEN. JOHN COCHRANE of New York,

HON. GALUSHA GROW, of Pennsylvania,

HON. JAMES BARKER, of Maine,

HON. THOMAS J. DURANT, Louisiana,

HON. J. A. J. CHESWELL,

United States Senator, Maryland,

HON. HENRY D. MOORE.

Leave your labor early, and devote yourselves to your Country! Come from your Workshops! Come in Battalions! Come with Hammers! With stouts hearts and determined will! Let every Ward, every Club,